

CMOS Low Voltage 4 Ω , 4-Channel Multiplexer

ADG704

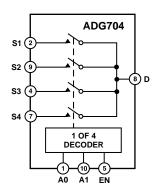
FEATURES

+1.8 V to +5.5 V Single Supply 2.5 Ω (Typ) On Resistance Low On-Resistance Flatness -3 dB Bandwidth >200 MHz Rail-to-Rail Operation 10-Lead μSOIC Package **Fast Switching Times** toN 20 ns tope 13 ns

Typical Power Consumption (<0.01 µW) TTL/CMOS Compatible

APPLICATIONS Battery Powered Systems Communication Systems Sample-and-Hold Systems **Audio Signal Routing Data Acquisition System** Video Switching

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The ADG704 is a CMOS analog multiplexer, comprising four single channels. This multiplexer is designed on an advanced submicron process that provides low power dissipation yet gives high switching speed, low on resistance, low leakage currents and high bandwidths.

The on resistance profile is very flat over the full analog signal range. This ensures excellent linearity and low distortion when switching audio signals. Fast switching speed also makes the part suitable for video signal switching.

The ADG704 can operate from a single supply range of +1.8 V to +5.5 V, making it ideal for use in battery powered instruments and with the new generation of DACs and ADCs from Analog Devices.

The ADG704 switches one of four inputs to a common output, D, as determined by the 3-bit binary address lines, A0, A1 and EN. A Logic "0" on the EN pin disables the device.

Each switch of the ADG704 conducts equally well in both directions when ON. The ADG704 exhibits break-before-make switching action.

The ADG704 is available in 10-lead µSOIC package.

PRODUCT HIGHLIGHTS

- 1. +1.8 V to +5.5 V Single Supply Operation. The ADG704 offers high performance and is fully specified and guaranteed with +3 V and +5 V supply rails.
- 2. Very Low R_{ON} (4.5 Ω Max at 5 V, 8 Ω Max at 3 V). At supply voltage of +1.8 V, R_{ON} is typically 35 Ω over the temperature range.
- 3. Low On-Resistance Flatness.
- 4. -3 dB Bandwidth Greater than 200 MHz.
- 5. Low Power Dissipation. CMOS construction ensures low power dissipation.
- 6. Fast t_{ON}/t_{OFF} .
- 7. Break-Before-Make Switching Action.
- 8. 10-Lead μSOIC Package.

REV. A

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ADG704* Product Page Quick Links

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Comparable Parts

View a parametric search of comparable parts

Evaluation Kits <a> □

 Evaluation Board for 10-Lead MSOP Devices in the Switches and Multiplexers Portfolio

Documentation <a>□

Application Notes

• AN-1024: How to Calculate the Settling Time and Sampling Rate of a Multiplexer

Data Sheet

 ADG704: CMOS Low Voltage 4 Ohm, 4-Channel Multiplexer Data Sheet

User Guides

• UG-1037: Evaluation Board for 10-Lead MSOP Devices in the Switches and Multiplexers Portfolio

Reference Designs

- CN0363
- CN0364

Reference Materials -

Product Selection Guide

• Switches and Multiplexers Product Selection Guide

Technical Articles

- CMOS Switches Offer High Performance in Low Power, Wideband Applications
- · Data-acquisition system uses fault protection
- Enhanced Multiplexing for MEMS Optical Cross Connects
- Temperature monitor measures three thermal zones

Design Resources

- · ADG704 Material Declaration
- PCN-PDN Information
- Quality And Reliability
- · Symbols and Footprints

Discussions 🖳

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$\label{eq:continuous} \textbf{ADG704-SPECIFICATIONS}^{1} \ \ \substack{(V_{DD} \,=\, +5\ V\,\pm\,10\%,\ \text{GND}\,=\, 0\ V.\ \text{All Specifications}\,-40^{\circ}\text{C to}\,+85^{\circ}\text{C, unless}} \\ \text{otherwise noted.})$

	B Version -40°C to				
Parameter	+25°C	+85°C	Units	Test Conditions/Comments	
ANALOG SWITCH					
Analog Signal Range		$0~V~to~V_{\mathrm{DD}}$	V		
On-Resistance (R _{ON})	2.5		Ω typ	$V_S = 0 \text{ V to } V_{DD}, I_{DS} = -10 \text{ mA};$	
	4	4.5	Ω max	Test Circuit 1	
On-Resistance Match Between					
Channels (ΔR_{ON})		0.1	Ω typ	$V_S = 0 \text{ V to } V_{DD}, I_{DS} = -10 \text{ mA}$	
		0.4	Ω max		
On-Resistance Flatness (R _{FLAT(ON)})	0.75		Ω typ	$V_S = 0 \text{ V to } V_{DD}, I_{DS} = -10 \text{ mA}$	
		1.2	Ω max		
LEAKAGE CURRENTS				$V_{\rm DD} = +5.5 \text{ V}$	
Source OFF Leakage I _S (OFF)	±0.01		nA typ	$V_S = 4.5 \text{ V/1 V}, V_D = 1 \text{ V/4.5 V};$	
Source of 1 Leanings 15 (Of 1)	±0.1	±0.3	nA max	Test Circuit 2	
Drain OFF Leakage I _D (OFF)	±0.01	±0.5	nA typ	$V_S = 4.5 \text{ V/1 V}, V_D = 1 \text{ V/4.5 V};$	
Diam off Zeamage in (off)	±0.1	±0.3	nA max	Test Circuit 2	
Channel ON Leakage ID, IS (ON)	±0.01	_ 0.3	nA typ	$V_S = V_D = 4.5 \text{ V or } 1 \text{ V};$	
Citation Civ Denning 1 _D , 1 ₃ (Civ)	±0.1	±0.3	nA max	Test Circuit 3	
DIGITAL DIDITIO					
DIGITAL INPUTS		2.4			
Input High Voltage, V _{INH}		2.4	V min		
Input Low Voltage, V _{INL}		0.8	V max		
Input Current	0.005			X7 - X7 X7	
I _{INL} or I _{INH}	0.005	±0.1	μA typ	$V_{IN} = V_{INL} \text{ or } V_{INH}$	
		±0.1	μA max		
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS ²					
t_{ON}	14		ns typ	$R_L = 300 \Omega, C_L = 35 pF$	
		20	ns max	$V_S = 3 V$, Test Circuit 4	
$t_{ m OFF}$	6		ns typ	$R_L = 300 \Omega, C_L = 35 pF$	
	_	13	ns max	$V_S = 3 \text{ V}$, Test Circuit 4	
Break-Before-Make Time Delay, t _D	8		ns typ	$R_{L} = 300 \Omega, C_{L} = 35 pF$	
		1	ns min	$V_{S1} = V_{S2} = 3 \text{ V, Test Circuit 5}$	
Charge Injection	3		pC typ	$V_S = 2 \text{ V}, R_S = 0 \Omega, C_L = 1 \text{ nF};$	
007 13	60		170	Test Circuit 6	
Off Isolation	-60		dB typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega$, $C_L = 5 pF$, $f = 10 MHz$	
	-80		dB typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega$, $C_L = 5 pF$, $f = 1 MHz$;	
Channel to Channel Court	60		4D 4	Test Circuit 7	
Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk	-62 82		dB typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega$, $C_L = 5 pF$, $f = 10 MHz$ $R_L = 50 \Omega$, $C_L = 5 pF$, $f = 1 MHz$;	
	-82		dB typ		
Bandwidth –3 dB	200		МЦз	Test Circuit 8	
C _S (OFF)	200		MHz typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega$, $C_L = 5 pF$; Test Circuit 9	
$C_{S}(OFF)$ $C_{D}(OFF)$	37		pF typ pF typ		
C_D (OFF) C_D , C_S (ON)	54		pF typ		
)4		pr typ		
POWER REQUIREMENTS				$V_{DD} = +5.5 \text{ V}$	
_				Digital Inputs = 0 V or 5 V	
I_{DD}	0.001		μA typ		
		1.0	μA max		

Specifications subject to change without notice.

REV. A -2-

NOTES ¹Temperature ranges are as follows: B Version: -40°C to +85°C.

²Guaranteed by design, not subject to production test.

 $\textbf{SPECIFICATIONS}^{1} \text{ (V}_{DD} = +3 \text{ V} \pm 10\%, \text{ GND} = 0 \text{ V}. \text{ All Specifications} -40^{\circ}\text{C to} +85^{\circ}\text{C}, \text{ unless otherwise noted.)}$

	B Version			
Parameter	-40°C to +25°C +85°C		Units	Test Conditions/Comments
ANALOG SWITCH				
Analog Signal Range		0 V to V_{DD}	V	
On-Resistance (R _{ON})	4.5	5	Ω typ	$V_S = 0 \text{ V to } V_{DD}, I_{DS} = -10 \text{ mA};$
(010		8	Ω max	Test Circuit 1
On-Resistance Match Between				
Channels (ΔR_{ON})	0.1		Ω typ	$V_S = 0 \text{ V to } V_{DD}, I_{DS} = -10 \text{ mA}$
		0.4	Ω max	<i>BB</i> , <i>B</i>
On-Resistance Flatness (R _{FLAT(ON)})		2.5	Ω typ	$V_S = 0 \text{ V to } V_{DD}, I_{DS} = -10 \text{ mA}$
LEAKAGE CURRENTS				$V_{\rm DD} = +3.3 \text{ V}$
Source OFF Leakage I _S (OFF)	±0.01		nA typ	$V_{S} = 3 \text{ V/1 V}, V_{D} = 1 \text{ V/3 V};$
Source Of T Leakage Is (OTT)	±0.01	±0.3	nA max	Test Circuit 2
Drain OFF Leakage I _D (OFF)	±0.1 ±0.01	±0.5	nA typ	$V_S = 3 \text{ V/1 V}, V_D = 1 \text{ V/3 V};$
Diani Off Leakage ID (Off)	±0.01	±0.3	nA typ	$V_S = 3 V/1 V, V_D = 1 V/3 V,$ Test Circuit 2
Channel ON Leakage I I (ON)	±0.1 ±0.01	±0.9		$V_S = V_D = 3 \text{ V or } 1 \text{ V};$
Channel ON Leakage I _D , I _S (ON)	±0.01 ±0.1	±0.3	nA typ nA max	$V_S - V_D - 3 V \text{ of } 1 V;$ Test Circuit 3
	±0.1	±0.3	па шах	1 est Gircuit 3
DIGITAL INPUTS				
Input High Voltage, V _{INH}		2.0	V min	
Input Low Voltage, V _{INL}		0.4	V max	
Input Current				
I_{INL} or I_{INH}	0.005		μA typ	$V_{IN} = V_{INL}$ or V_{INH}
		±0.1	μA max	
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS ²				
t_{ON}	16		ns typ	$R_{L} = 300 \Omega, C_{L} = 35 pF$
		24	ns max	$V_S = 2 \text{ V}$, Test Circuit 4
$t_{ m OFF}$	8		ns typ	$R_{L} = 300 \Omega, C_{L} = 35 pF$
011		16	ns max	$V_S = 2 \text{ V}$, Test Circuit 4
Break-Before-Make Time Delay, t _D	9		ns typ	$R_{L} = 300 \Omega, C_{L} = 35 pF$
••• •		1	ns min	$V_{S1} = V_{S2} = 2 \text{ V}$, Test Circuit 5
Charge Injection	3		pC typ	$V_S = 1.5 \text{ V}, R_S = 0 \Omega, C_L = 1 \text{ nF};$
,			1 01	Test Circuit 6
Off Isolation	-60		dB typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega$, $C_L = 5 pF$, $f = 10 MHz$
	-80		dB typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega$, $C_L = 5 pF$, $f = 1 MHz$;
				Test Circuit 7
Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk	-62		dB typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega, C_L = 5 pF, f = 10 MHz$
	-82		dB typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega, C_L = 5 \text{ pF, f} = 1 \text{ MHz;}$
				Test Circuit 8
Bandwidth -3 dB	200		MHz typ	$R_L = 50 \Omega$, $C_L = 5 pF$; Test Circuit 9
C_{S} (OFF)	9		pF typ	
$C_{\rm D}$ (OFF)	37		pF typ	
$C_D, C_S(ON)$	54		pF typ	
POWER REQUIREMENTS			-	$V_{\rm DD} = +3.3 \text{ V}$
TOWER REQUIREMENTS				Digital Inputs = 0 V or 3 V
-	0.001		μA typ	Digital Inputs – 0 v 01 5 v
$I_{ m DD}$				

REV. A -3-

NOTES ¹Temperature ranges are as follows: B Version: -40°C to +85°C.

²Guaranteed by design, not subject to production test.

Specifications subject to change without notice.

ADG704

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS¹

 $(T_A = +25^{\circ}C \text{ unless otherwise noted})$

(1 _A = 125 C unless otherwise noted)
V_{DD} to GND0.3 V to +6 V
Analog, Digital Inputs ² -0.3 V to V_{DD} +0.3 V or
30 mA, Whichever Occurs First
Continuous Current, S or D
Peak Current, S or D
(Pulsed at 1 ms, 10% Duty Cycle Max)
Operating Temperature Range
Industrial (B Version)40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature Range65°C to +150°C
Junction Temperature +150°C
μSOIC Package, Power Dissipation 315 mW
θ_{JA} Thermal Impedance
Lead Temperature, Soldering
Vapor Phase (60 sec)+215°C
Infrared (15 sec) +220°C
ECD 2 137

NOTES

¹Stresses above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those listed in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability. Only one absolute maximum rating may be applied at any one time.

²Overvoltages at IN, S or D will be clamped by internal diodes. Current should be limited to the maximum ratings given.

ORDERING GUIDE

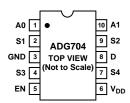
Model	Temperature Range	Brand ¹	Package Option ²
ADG704BRM	−40°C to +85°C	S9B	RM-10

NOTES

¹Brand = Due to small package size, these three characters represent the part number.

 ${}^{2}RM = \mu SOIC.$

PIN CONFIGURATION (10-Lead μSOIC)



TERMINOLOGY

tance as measured over the specified analog signal range. ID (OFF) Drain leakage current with the switch "OFF." Source leakage current with the switch "OFF." ID, IS (ON) Channel leakage current with the switch "ON." VD (VS) Analog voltage on terminals D, S. CS (OFF) CD (OFF) CD, CS (ON) CS (ON) CS (ON) CS (ON) CON" switch drain capacitance. OPER' switch drain capacitance. OPER' switch drain capacitance. CON" switch capacitance. Delay between applying the digital control input and the output switching off. "OFF" time or "ON" time measured between the 90% points of both switches, when switching from one address state to another. See Test Circuit 5. Crosstalk A measure of unwanted signal that is coupled through from one channel to another as a result of parasitic capacitance. Off Isolation A measure of unwanted signal coupling through an "OFF" switch. A measure of the glitch impulse transferred from the digital input to the analog output during switching. The frequency at which the output is attenuated by -3 dBs. On Response On Loss The voltage drop across the "ON" switch, seen on the On Response vs. Frequency plot	TERMINOLOG	GY		
Source terminal. May be an input or output. Drain terminal. May be an input or output. Logic control inputs. EN Logic control input. Cohmic resistance between D and S. Con resistance match between any two channels i.e., R _{ON} max-R _{ON} min. Flatness is defined as the difference between the maximum and minimum value of on resistance as measured over the specified analog signal range. I _D (OFF) I _S (OFF) I _D I _S (ON) V _D V _S Cas (OFF) C _D (OFF) C _D (OFF) C _D (OFF) C _D (OFF) T _O (OFF) C _D (OFF) C _D (OFF) C _D (ON) Ton Delay between applying the digital control input and the output switching off. Coff? "Time or "ON" time measured between the 90% points of both switches, when switching from one address state to another. See Test Circuit 5. Crosstalk A measure of unwanted signal that is coupled through from one channel to another as a result of parasitic capacitance. Off Isolation A measure of unwanted signal coupling through an "OFF" switch. A measure of unwanted signal coupling through an "OFF" switch. Charge Injection A measure of unwanted signal coupling through an "OFF" switch. A measure of unwanted signal coupling through an "OFF" switch. Charge Injection A measure of unwanted signal coupling through an "OFF" switch. The frequency at which the output is attenuated by -3 dBs. On Response On Loss The frequency response of the "ON" switch, seen on the On Response vs. Frequency plot	$V_{ m DD}$	Most positive power supply potential.		
D Drain terminal. May be an input or output. A0, A1 Logic control inputs. EN Logic control input. Ohmic resistance between D and S. On resistance match between any two channels i.e., Ronmax-Ronmin. Flatness is defined as the difference between the maximum and minimum value of on resistance as measured over the specified analog signal range. ID (OFF) Drain leakage current with the switch "OFF." IS (OFF) Source leakage current with the switch "OFF." ID, IS (ON) Channel leakage current with the switch "ON." VD (VS) Analog voltage on terminals D, S. "OFF" switch source capacitance. "OFF" switch drain capacitance. "ON" switch capacitance. Delay between applying the digital control input and the output switching off. TOFF ToPical Source in the switch of	GND			
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EN RON Ohmic resistance between D and S. ΔRON On resistance match between any two channels i.e., R _{ON} max-R _{ON} min. R _{FLAT(ON)} Flatness is defined as the difference between the maximum and minimum value of on resistance as measured over the specified analog signal range. I _D (OFF) Drain leakage current with the switch "OFF." Source leakage current with the switch "OFF." Channel leakage current with the switch "ON." Analog voltage on terminals D, S. C _S (OFF) "OFF" switch drain capacitance. C _D (OFF) "OFF" switch drain capacitance. "ON" switch capacitance. Delay between applying the digital control input and the output switching on. See Test Circuit 4. toff Delay between applying the digital control input and the output switching off. "OFF" time or "ON" time measured between the 90% points of both switches, when switching from one address state to another. See Test Circuit 5. Crosstalk A measure of unwanted signal that is coupled through from one channel to another as a result of parasitic capacitance. Off Isolation A measure of unwanted signal coupling through an "OFF" switch. Charge Injection A measure of the glitch impulse transferred from the digital input to the analog output during switching. Bandwidth The frequency at which the output is attenuated by -3 dBs. On Response On Loss The voltage drop across the "ON" switch, seen on the On Response vs. Frequency plot	D	Drain terminal. May be an input or output.		
RON ΔRONOhmic resistance between D and S.ΔRONOn resistance match between any two channels i.e., RoNmax-RoNmin.RFLAT(ON)Flatness is defined as the difference between the maximum and minimum value of on resistance as measured over the specified analog signal range.ID (OFF)Drain leakage current with the switch "OFF."IS (OFF)Source leakage current with the switch "OFF."ID, IS (ON)Channel leakage current with the switch "ON."VD (VS)Analog voltage on terminals D, S.CS (OFF)"OFF" switch drain capacitance.CD, CS (ON)"ON" switch capacitance.tONDelay between applying the digital control input and the output switching on. See Test Circuit 4.tOFFDelay between applying the digital control input and the output switching off.tD"OFF" time or "ON" time measured between the 90% points of both switches, when switching from one address state to another. See Test Circuit 5.CrosstalkA measure of unwanted signal that is coupled through from one channel to another as a result of parasitic capacitance.Off IsolationA measure of unwanted signal coupling through an "OFF" switch.ChargeA measure of the glitch impulse transferred from the digital input to the analog output during switching.BandwidthThe frequency at which the output is attenuated by -3 dBs.On ResponseThe royltage drop across the "ON" switch, seen on the On Response vs. Frequency plot	A0, A1			
AR _{ON} On resistance match between any two channels i.e., R _{ON} max−R _{ON} min. Flatness is defined as the difference between the maximum and minimum value of on resistance as measured over the specified analog signal range. I _D (OFF) I _S (OFF) I _S (ON) V _D (V _S) C _S (OFF) C _D (ON) toN Delay between applying the digital control input and the output switching off. Coff" time or "ON" time measured between the 90% points of both switches, when switching from one address state to another. See Test Circuit 5. Crosstalk A measure of unwanted signal that is coupled through from one channel to another as a result of parasitic capacitance. Off Isolation Charge Injection Charge Injection A measure of the glitch impulse transferred from the digital input to the analog output during switching. The frequency at which the output is attenuated by −3 dBs. On Response On Loss The voltage drop across the "ON" switch, seen on the On Response vs. Frequency plot	EN			
AR _{ON} On resistance match between any two channels i.e., R _{ON} max−R _{ON} min. Flatness is defined as the difference between the maximum and minimum value of on resistance as measured over the specified analog signal range. I _D (OFF) I _S (OFF) I _S (ON) V _D (V _S) C _S (OFF) C _D (ON) toN Delay between applying the digital control input and the output switching off. Coff" time or "ON" time measured between the 90% points of both switches, when switching from one address state to another. See Test Circuit 5. Crosstalk A measure of unwanted signal that is coupled through from one channel to another as a result of parasitic capacitance. Off Isolation Charge Injection Charge Injection A measure of the glitch impulse transferred from the digital input to the analog output during switching. The frequency at which the output is attenuated by −3 dBs. On Response On Loss The voltage drop across the "ON" switch, seen on the On Response vs. Frequency plot	R_{ON}	Ohmic resistance between D and S.		
the maximum and minimum value of on resistance as measured over the specified analog signal range. ID (OFF) Drain leakage current with the switch "OFF." Source leakage current with the switch "OFF." Channel leakage current with the switch "ON." VD (Vs) Channel leakage current with the switch "ON." Switch capacitance. "OFF" switch capacitance. Delay between applying the digital control input and the output switching off. "OFF" time or "ON" time measured between the 90% points of both switches, when switching from one address state to another. See Test Circuit 5. Crosstalk A measure of unwanted signal that is coupled through from one channel to another as a result of parasitic capacitance. Off Isolation A measure of unwanted signal coupling through an "OFF" switch. A measure of the glitch impulse transferred from the digital input to the analog output during switching. Bandwidth The frequency at which the output is attenuated by -3 dBs. On Response On Loss The voltage drop across the "ON" switch, seen on the On Response vs. Frequency plot		,		
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 ID, IS (ON) VD (VS) CAN Analog voltage on terminals D, S. CS (OFF) CDFF" switch source capacitance. CD, CS (ON) CDF (OFF) CDF (ON) CDE (ON) CDE (ON) CON (ON)	I_D (OFF)	Drain leakage current with the switch "OFF."		
VD (VS)Analog voltage on terminals D, S.CS (OFF)"OFF" switch source capacitance.CD (OFF)"OFF" switch drain capacitance.CD, CS (ON)"ON" switch capacitance.toNDelay between applying the digital control input and the output switching on. See Test Circuit 4.toFFDelay between applying the digital control input and the output switching off.tD"OFF" time or "ON" time measured between the 90% points of both switches, when switching from one address state to another. See Test Circuit 5.CrosstalkA measure of unwanted signal that is coupled through from one channel to another as a result of parasitic capacitance.Off IsolationA measure of unwanted signal coupling through an "OFF" switch.ChargeA measure of the glitch impulse transferred from the digital input to the analog output during switching.BandwidthThe frequency at which the output is attenuated by -3 dBs.On ResponseThe frequency response of the "ON" switch, seen on the On Response vs. Frequency plot	I _S (OFF)	Source leakage current with the switch "OFF."		
C _S (OFF) C _D (OFF) C _D , C _S (ON) toN Delay between applying the digital control input and the output switching on. See Test Circuit 4. Delay between applying the digital control input and the output switching off. "OFF" time or "ON" time measured between the 90% points of both switches, when switching from one address state to another. See Test Circuit 5. Crosstalk A measure of unwanted signal that is coupled through from one channel to another as a result of parasitic capacitance. Off Isolation Charge Injection A measure of the glitch impulse transferred from the digital input to the analog output during switching. Bandwidth The frequency at which the output is attenuated by -3 dBs. On Response On Loss The voltage drop across the "ON" switch, seen on the On Response vs. Frequency plot	$I_D, I_S (ON)$	Channel leakage current with the switch "ON."		
C _D (OFF) C _D , C _S (ON) toN Delay between applying the digital control input and the output switching on. See Test Circuit 4. toFF Delay between applying the digital control input and the output switching off. "OFF" time or "ON" time measured between the 90% points of both switches, when switching from one address state to another. See Test Circuit 5. Crosstalk A measure of unwanted signal that is coupled through from one channel to another as a result of parasitic capacitance. Off Isolation Charge Injection A measure of the glitch impulse transferred from the digital input to the analog output during switching. Bandwidth The frequency at which the output is attenuated by -3 dBs. On Response On Loss The voltage drop across the "ON" switch, seen on the On Response vs. Frequency plot	$V_{D}(V_{S})$	Analog voltage on terminals D, S.		
CD, CS (ON) ton Delay between applying the digital control input and the output switching on. See Test Circuit 4. Delay between applying the digital control input and the output switching off. tD "OFF" time or "ON" time measured between the 90% points of both switches, when switching from one address state to another. See Test Circuit 5. A measure of unwanted signal that is coupled through from one channel to another as a result of parasitic capacitance. Off Isolation A measure of unwanted signal coupling through an "OFF" switch. A measure of the glitch impulse transferred from the digital input to the analog output during switching. Bandwidth The frequency at which the output is attenuated by -3 dBs. On Response On Loss The voltage drop across the "ON" switch, seen on the On Response vs. Frequency plot	C_{S} (OFF)	"OFF" switch source capacitance.		
Delay between applying the digital control input and the output switching on. See Test Circuit 4. Delay between applying the digital control input and the output switching off. "OFF" time or "ON" time measured between the 90% points of both switches, when switching from one address state to another. See Test Circuit 5. Crosstalk A measure of unwanted signal that is coupled through from one channel to another as a result of parasitic capacitance. Off Isolation A measure of unwanted signal coupling through an "OFF" switch. Charge Injection A measure of the glitch impulse transferred from the digital input to the analog output during switching. Bandwidth The frequency at which the output is attenuated by -3 dBs. On Response On Loss The voltage drop across the "ON" switch, seen on the On Response vs. Frequency plot	C_D (OFF)	"OFF" switch drain capacitance.		
input and the output switching on. See Test Circuit 4. Delay between applying the digital control input and the output switching off. "OFF" time or "ON" time measured between the 90% points of both switches, when switching from one address state to another. See Test Circuit 5. Crosstalk A measure of unwanted signal that is coupled through from one channel to another as a result of parasitic capacitance. Off Isolation A measure of unwanted signal coupling through an "OFF" switch. Charge Injection A measure of the glitch impulse transferred from the digital input to the analog output during switching. Bandwidth The frequency at which the output is attenuated by -3 dBs. On Response On Loss The voltage drop across the "ON" switch, seen on the On Response vs. Frequency plot	C_D , C_S (ON)	"ON" switch capacitance.		
input and the output switching off. "OFF" time or "ON" time measured between the 90% points of both switches, when switching from one address state to another. See Test Circuit 5. Crosstalk A measure of unwanted signal that is coupled through from one channel to another as a result of parasitic capacitance. Off Isolation A measure of unwanted signal coupling through an "OFF" switch. Charge Injection A measure of the glitch impulse transferred from the digital input to the analog output during switching. Bandwidth The frequency at which the output is attenuated by -3 dBs. On Response On Loss The voltage drop across the "ON" switch, seen on the On Response vs. Frequency plot	t_{ON}	input and the output switching on. See Test		
the 90% points of both switches, when switching from one address state to another. See Test Circuit 5. Crosstalk A measure of unwanted signal that is coupled through from one channel to another as a result of parasitic capacitance. Off Isolation A measure of unwanted signal coupling through an "OFF" switch. Charge Injection A measure of the glitch impulse transferred from the digital input to the analog output during switching. Bandwidth The frequency at which the output is attenuated by –3 dBs. On Response On Loss The voltage drop across the "ON" switch, seen on the On Response vs. Frequency plot	t _{OFF}			
through from one channel to another as a result of parasitic capacitance. A measure of unwanted signal coupling through an "OFF" switch. A measure of the glitch impulse transferred from the digital input to the analog output during switching. Bandwidth The frequency at which the output is attenuated by –3 dBs. On Response On Loss The voltage drop across the "ON" switch, seen on the On Response vs. Frequency plot	t_{D}	the 90% points of both switches, when switching from one address state to another. See Test		
through an "OFF" switch. Charge Injection Bandwidth On Response On Loss through an "OFF" switch. A measure of the glitch impulse transferred from the digital input to the analog output during switching. The frequency at which the output is attenuated by –3 dBs. The frequency response of the "ON" switch. The voltage drop across the "ON" switch, seen on the On Response vs. Frequency plot	Crosstalk	through from one channel to another as a		
Injection from the digital input to the analog output during switching. Bandwidth The frequency at which the output is attenuated by -3 dBs. On Response On Loss The voltage drop across the "ON" switch, seen on the On Response vs. Frequency plot	Off Isolation	A measure of unwanted signal coupling through an "OFF" switch.		
ated by –3 dBs. On Response On Loss The frequency response of the "ON" switch. The voltage drop across the "ON" switch, seen on the On Response vs. Frequency plot		from the digital input to the analog output		
On Loss The voltage drop across the "ON" switch, seen on the On Response vs. Frequency plot	Bandwidth			
seen on the On Response vs. Frequency plot	On Response	The frequency response of the "ON" switch.		
at very low frequencies.	On Loss	seen on the On Response vs. Frequency plot as how many dBs the signal is away from 0 dB		

Table I. Truth Table

A1	A0	EN	ON Switch
X	X	0	NONE
0	0	1	1
0	1	1	2
1	0	1	3
1	1	1	4

CAUTION

ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device. Electrostatic charges as high as 4000 V readily accumulate on the human body and test equipment and can discharge without detection. Although the ADG704 features proprietary ESD protection circuitry, permanent damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy electrostatic discharges. Therefore, proper ESD precautions are recommended to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.



Typical Performance Characteristics—ADG704

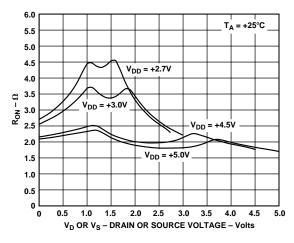


Figure 1. On Resistance as a Function of V_D (V_S) Single Supplies

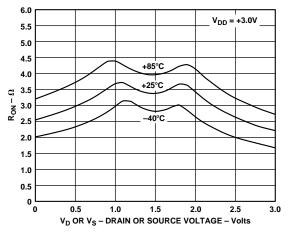


Figure 2. On Resistance as a Function of V_D (V_S) for Different Temperatures; $V_{DD} = 3 \text{ V}$

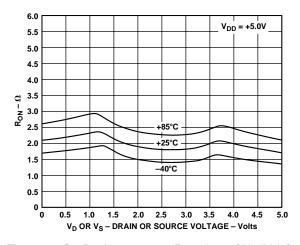


Figure 3. On Resistance as a Function of V_D (V_S) for Different Temperatures; $V_{DD} = 5 \ V$

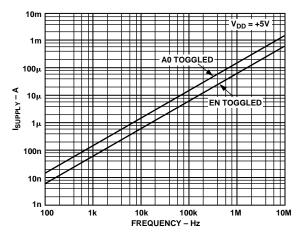


Figure 4. Supply Current vs. Input Switching Frequency

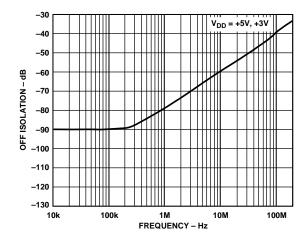


Figure 5. Off Isolation vs. Frequency

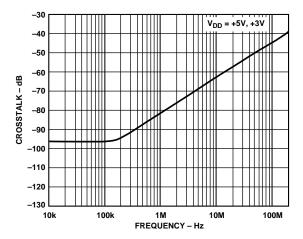


Figure 6. Crosstalk vs. Frequency

REV. A -5-

ADG704

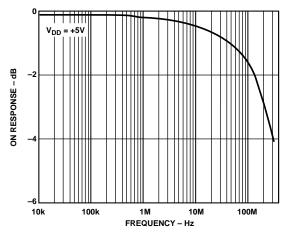


Figure 7. On Response vs. Frequency

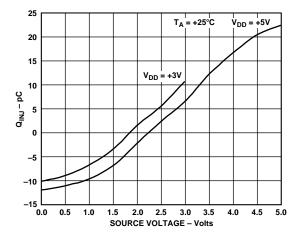


Figure 8. Charge Injection vs. Source Voltage

APPLICATIONS

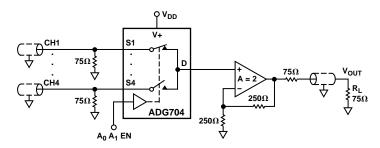
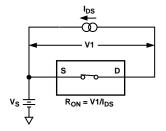
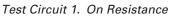
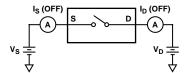


Figure 9. 4-Channel Video Multiplexing

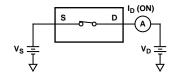
Test Circuits



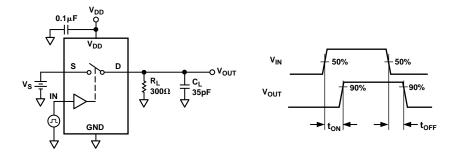




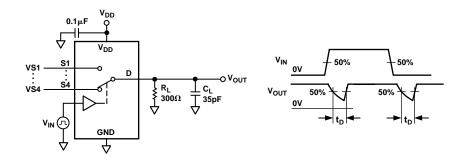
Test Circuit 2. Off Leakage



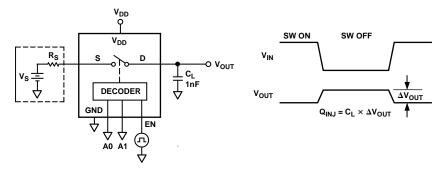
Test Circuit 3. On Leakage



Test Circuit 4. Switching Times

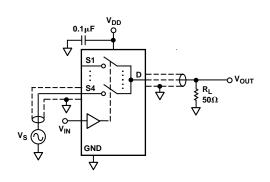


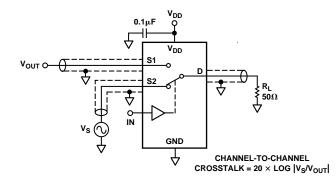
Test Circuit 5. Break-Before-Make Time Delay, t_D



Test Circuit 6. Charge Injection

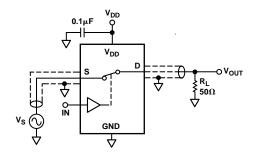
REV. A -7-





Test Circuit 7. Off Isolation

Test Circuit 8. Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk



Test Circuit 9. Bandwidth

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

Dimensions shown in inches and (mm).

10-Lead μSOIC (RM-10)

